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## THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XI

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BEREA FAIR GROUNDS, AUG. 5-6-7

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

French Government Scandal—Men Killed in Strike Riots—England Accessible—Drowned in Car—Georgia Prohibition—Suicide Club.

**FRENCH GOVERNMENT CRISIS:**—The scandal which has been brewing for some years because of the poor condition of the French Navy caused the downfall of the government there last week. As a result of criticism of the former administration Premier Clemenceau was forced to resign. The forming of a new cabinet has been entrusted to a Socialist.

**STRIKE RIOTS:**—A riot after a strike at Kenosha, Wis., last week caused the death of three men, and the wounding of a score. The fighting at the strikes near Pittsburgh continues and troops are on guard all the time. There have been several men killed, and almost daily riots.

**ROOSEVELT'S BAG:**—Pres. Roosevelt's collection of birds and beasts now numbers about 2,000 specimens. These are all to be presented to the Smithsonian Institution.

**FLIES ACROSS WATER:**—A man with an aeroplane has at last crossed the narrow seas which separate England from France. M. Bleriot made the trip without accident in about half an hour. England is more or less agitated as this means that it will soon be possible for foreign soldiers to reach English soil in spite of the great fleets of warships which surround the "tight little island."

**DROWNED LIKE RATS:**—Six persons were drowned like rats in a trap when a train on the Wabash jumped the track and ran into the river near Kansas City, Mo., last Sunday. The car was thrown under water and all were drowned. Many other people were injured.

**WANT ROOSEVELT TO RUN:**—There is a strong movement to run Ex-Pres. Roosevelt at the head of the Republican ticket in New York this fall. He will undoubtedly refuse.

**PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA:**—The Georgia Legislature has found the law passed a couple of years ago not strong enough, and now wants to pass more stringent legislation. They could do so if it were not for a pledge the governor gave them during the campaign. At that time they were afraid the prohibition laws would be repealed and so had the governor promise he would veto any prohibition legislation. Now they find that his promise will prevent them from strengthening the law just as much as it will keep their opponents from weakening it.

**REPUBLICANS MAY WIN:**—The Republicans in Old Virginia, the mother state of Kentucky, have got busy this summer and seem likely to carry the state. They came very close to winning their last election and are hopeful. Their energy might well inspire Kentucky.

**STORM KILLED 41:**—The great storm which swept along the Gulf coast a week ago cost 41 lives and did damage estimated at \$2,000,000.

**TAFT'S FATHER-IN-LAW:**—John W. Herron, of Cincinnati, father of Mrs. Taft, was stricken at his home

in Cincinnati last week. He is now somewhat better, but is not likely to live long.

**CLUB OF SUICIDES:**—A club has been found in Cleveland composed of young people who are tired of life and are going to leave it. Lots are cast once in a while as to which one shall go next.

**DROP IN FLOUR:**—The price of wheat is coming down with the new crop and flour has dropped from \$1.10 to 90 cents a bag.

## IDLENESS

The following letter is reprinted from the Thousandsticks. We do not know the writer, and do not agree with every thing he says, but there is so much truth in it that we want our readers to get the benefit of his ideas. There are undoubtedly a great many people who loaf around when they ought to be working, and then talk about hard times and try to beg help from their more industrious neighbors a little later. If every man in the mountains worked ten hours a day the year round, with only a day off for rest now and then, most of the poverty which oppresses the people would disappear, and also most of the crime which comes from idleness would go. Following is the letter:

Editor Thousandsticks.

I have just read your editorial in June 17th, issue on "Better Times" and though I am a busy man, I want to stop long enough to say that you are talking to your people the right way when you hand them out the good hard thump for having hard times in Leslie.

In a community so entirely independent as your people by their location and pursuits, are, there is no reason for hard times except for the people themselves. A community that can be self supporting and is not, confesses to all the world that it is doleful and undeserving of sympathy. Communities dependent upon what they receive for their daily labor have a right to complain when business conditions are such that their source of supply is shut off or greatly decreased, but it is wholly different in a community which has all the means of living right at hand and if it will turn to and make the proper use of the means.

I don't believe there is a farm in Leslie County so poor that it will not produce all the meat and bread and vegetables and corn and fruit necessary to sustain life quite comfortably through the hardest winter and have enough extra for taxes, clothing and some seasoning for the victuals. I feel sure from what I know of the mountain people that not one in a score of them gets as much out of his garden as he should, and not one in a thousand makes an acre of land produce to its full capacity. This is hardly expected, but with intelligence and industrious farming every acre should bring a profit, and would bring a profit if the man behind the plow knew his business properly and did it. Not great profit, probably, but some—which is independence.

Perhaps some of your people will say it is none of my business to butt into their affairs, but it is my business.

It is the business of every man to holler when he is hurt, and it hurts me to hear that there are people in Leslie County on the verge of starvation, and as much land as there is all around waiting to fill their bellies and give them a surplus for the asking. They may have to ask with the hoe and the plow, but what of that? Isn't it better than asking the county to feed them?

In a big city like New York where thousands of people have no means of making their living except as comes to them through those in better condition needing their work, I can feel sorry when I hear that they are suffering from the necessities of life. But I can not feel sorry for those who suffer in Leslie County, because I know that they are independent of everybody except their own selves if they will brace up and take advantage of their opportunities. There must be some as there are in all communities who are helpless, but I do not refer to them. I am talking about those who can do and will not; the lazy ones who loaf and take no thought of their duty to themselves, their families and their community. I should judge from your editorial that you have many of this kind, and you can not turn your editorial attacks upon any evil to better purpose than this.

Drive them to their work if they will not go willingly, and so advertise the shame of poverty among those who can prevent it or will go to a community where the lazes and the loafers are held in higher esteem than in Leslie County.

Yours Indignantly,  
W. J. Lampton  
New York City, June 20th.

## TOO STRONG TO WORK

Beneath the spreading chestnut tree  
The village loafer sits,  
Laboriously whittles he  
A stick to little bits,  
And chews with much avidity  
And with precision spits.  
He heeds not farmers who repeat  
Their call for harvest hands  
Tho' piteously they entreat  
And point where ripe grain stands;  
The flies which hold him to his seat  
Are strong as iron bands.  
—Kansas City Star.

## RETURNS FROM PLEASANT TRIP

The editor of The Citizen has just returned from a trip of nearly two weeks thru the mountain counties near Berea, and wishes to take this method of extending his thanks to the many citizens who have shown him kindness and hospitality on his travels. Kentucky is famous for its hospitality, and it is certain that there has been no decay in that good old custom. Every where the editor met the most friendly reception, and his trip was greatly enjoyed. He is only sorry that he did not have time to spend twice as long in each place, and get acquainted with many more people. He hopes that those who can will not forget to drop into his office when they are in town here. A number of interesting observations were made on the trip, and these will be discussed in articles in later issues of The Citizen.

Who knows more than Solomon?

When you find the fellow that does you will have struck a man who can give a good reason for not taking a newspaper. Solomon said that "Wisdom is the principle thing; therefore get wisdom." Now, tho a newspaper does not have all the wisdom of earth, no one has ever found a place where a man could get more wisdom for a dollar than out of a good newspaper. So there you are. Until you find a man who can prove Solomon wrong, you will have to admit that buying a newspaper is the best way to use a dollar.

## HAPPINESS AND WEALTH.

The Declaration of Independence says that all men are entitled to the pursuit of happiness, and most of us, whether because we are good Americans, or just because we want to, are doing our best not only to pursue happiness, but to capture it. It is an unfortunate fact that very few of us do catch it, for any length of time, and the minute we seem to have tied it down, it takes a twist and escapes us.

In spite of all the experience of humanity, most people still try to get happiness by getting money. Many spend their whole lives sweating for the dollars, and pinching to save what they earn. In most cases a man gets more and more money as he grows older—and yet nobody expects the old people to be the happiest. And when we look at the people who have money we see that they are not happy—there is always something else they are striving after, and they are unhappy because they cannot get it. Sometimes it is more money they want; sometimes power or influence or "social position;" sometimes some particular positions of other people that they envy; but there is always something, and they want it just as bad as poor folks do money.

And it is also a fact that rich people are no more satisfied with their worldly possessions than the rest of us. They have more things to choose from, and they are not lacking some of the things we want most but still they are not pleased with what they have. They are all the time thinking of something better or more expensive or more out of reach. And at the same time they loose the power to enjoy the plain things. The more they have the more they see that they cannot have, and so they worry and worry. And also, they get so that they never try to make the best of things, and they do not get any happiness, nor even contentment.

It is true that usually those people would be even more unhappy than they are if they were put into our places, but that is usually because they would have to do without some of the fine things they have become accustomed to. And, often enough, when a rich man does become poor, he learns in his downfall the lesson of contentment, and in the end is really happier than before.

It is a mighty fortunate thing for the world that this is so, for while few of us can get wealth, all of us can get the happiness, which does not depend on wealth. Happiness, it has been learned, depends, not on what you have, but on whether or not you enjoy what you have. And any one can learn to enjoy what good things they do have. Even the simplest things are very good, the plainest foods taste best, and the plainest clothes are the most comfortable. It is so with other things. And every one, when he once sets himself to looking for the pleasant things in his situation, can find so many of them that he will forget the others, and will not have time to be unhappy.

There are only two things that cause unhappiness and that can not be cured. One is ignorance, and the other is a guilty conscience. And both of these are the fault of their owner. Happiness can come to every man if he goes after it right.

## IN WASHINGTON

Taft Victorious—Payne for Low Rates—"Insurgents" Aid President—Customs Court To Sit In Washington—Wright Brothers Fly Successfully.

Washington, D. C.

July 24, 1909.

It is still difficult to speak definitely as to the final net result of the tariff bill, but the victory of President Taft already stands out plainly. Those persons who criticized Mr. Taft earlier in the year for not taking a hand in the fight for downward revision simply did not realize that at that time he could do nothing. He used extraordinarily good judgement in awaiting the critical moment and in then seizing his opportunity to secure for the people of the United States cheaper leather, cheaper oil, coal, lumber and iron products.

When told this week by a Senator who wanted high tariff on hides that the Senate would by no means consent to their free admission he replied that possibly the Senate would change its mind if another special session were called immediately to give it time to look into the subject more thoroughly. Speaker Cannon expressed himself to the President as unwilling to see low tariffs on raw materials, thinking to "bluff" Mr. Taft, whose good humor makes him appear easy to manage; it is said that Taft told Cannon that "some things look like jelly from the outside, but you will find that there is a core of stone within." The threat of another special session called at once to tackle the tariff question again, and the evident earnestness of the President, accomplished the downward revision which he desired and to which he believes that he had pledged his party.

He was aided in the House by Representative Payne, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and of the House conferees, and in the Senate by Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts. Mr. Payne was responsible for the bill as it left the House, and he resented the raises which were made so sharply by the Senate, for the Payne Bill was undoubtedly very much preferable to the Aldrich Bill from the point of view of the consumer. Speaker Cannon, however, favored the higher rates, and in appointing the House conferees he gave the preference to high tariff men in despite of the Chairman. This

completed Mr. Payne's determination to fight for low rates, and he was fortunate enough to have the House behind him rather than behind the high tariff men. The bulk of the House membership did not dare to run counter to the expressed wishes of the President. So Mr. Payne told the conferees that he simply would not support in the House a conference report that did not contain the downward concessions which he and the President were demanding. It has been an astonishing spectacle to see Mr. Payne in the role of tariff reformer, since he has been famous for twenty years as an ardent advocate of high protection. There have been about thirty members of the regular Republican organization in the House who have attempted to combat the revisionists, and have threatened to vote against the report. But the loss of the votes of this new variety of "insurgents" has been partly balanced by the accession of the usual insurgents, who are somewhat satisfied with the bill in its revised form.

In the Senate also there has been a group of high tariff "insurgents," and it is with them that Mr. Crane has helped the President. They are composed mainly of Senators whose states suffer from the removal of protection from raw materials. For instance West Virginia which produces iron, oil and lumber, will be forced to take lower prices for her products because the tariff on them is lowered by the President's revision of the Bill. Senator Elkins insisted that West Virginia ought not to be thus handicapped unless the other states are reduced in a similar way. Senator McCumber insists likewise that if North Dakota is to receive less for her hides the shoe manufacturing states, Massachusetts, etc., ought to receive less for their shoes, since they will get their raw material more cheaply. These contentions are fair, and President Taft recognized this, and did what he could to secure compensatory reductions on finished products whenever the raw materials were deprived of protection. In this work, and in all the work needed in the Senate, Mr. Crane has been Taft's representative. Although Mr. Crane is slight of stature and very rarely makes speeches in the Senate, he is one of the most adroit and keen politicians in the country, and by his quiet interviews with various Senators he has done a real service for his party in aiding the passage of the bill in a

(Continued on fifth Page.)

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

## IN OUR OWN STATE

Two Men Shot—Big Fight at Owenton—Night Riders Quiet—Simpson in Pen—Fight in Democratic Party.

**KILLS HIS FATHER:**—Jas. Starns, County Surveyor of Pulaski County, was shot and killed by his son, whom he was trying to whip last week.

**TAKEN TO PEN:**—Berry Simpson and the others sentenced in Richmond a week ago for the Christmas riots at Starns, have been taken to the Pen.

**BECKHAM AT WORK:**—A pleasant little fight is starting in the Democratic party between Ex-Governor Beckham and Col. Whallen of Louisville. Beckham has accused Whallen of being a traitor and turncoat, and declares he will never serve in the same party with him. As Whallen seems to have complete control of the Louisville Democracy, this promises a hot time.

**NEW RICHMOND TEAM:**—A semi-professional ball team has been organized at Richmond and is looking for games with other similar teams.

**ANOTHER BREATHITT SHOOTING:**—Two prominent young men of Breathitt County were shot and seriously wounded Sunday night by a couple of negroes they were trying to arrest at a blind tiger near Jackson. A bitter fight is being made by the good citizens of Breathitt to break up the liquor trade, and there seems large prospect that they will do it.

**FIRE AT OWENTON:**—A fire at Owenton, Ky., last Friday caused the loss of \$60,000 in the business section of town.

**NIGHT RIDERS SLEEPY:**—There has been only one night rider outrage in the last week, three Edmonson County farmers having been whipped. The chances of a good pool being made this year seems to be lessening, and the danger of a very low price is large.

**NEGROES TO MEET:**—The National Negro Business Men's League will meet in Louisville next month, from August 18-20, and the meeting is expected to be one of the largest ever held. A great many prominent negroes will be present, and many matters of importance to the race will be discussed.

**MONEY IN HIS LEG:**—Warden Mudd at the State Penitentiary has discovered where it was that the convicts were hiding the money which they kept to gamble over. Many searches had been made for it without success, finally the warden ordered the crutches and wooden legs of the cripples searched. In one leg belonging to Charles Knifley were found several hundred dollars and other valuables.

## A STUDY OF WOOD-USING

Washington, July 25.—A statistical study of the wood-using industries in Kentucky will be commenced early next month by the State Board of Agriculture, Forestry and Immigration in co-operation with the United States Forest Service.

The objects to be accomplished through this study are first, to ascertain the species and amounts used in the hundreds of factories, with the purpose particularly of determining what woods should be grown for home consumption, and second, to compile this information for the benefit of buyers and sellers of lumber in the state.

The data will be secured largely by correspondence, and among the questions which manufacturers will be asked to answer are: The products manufactured and the field of trade; the kind of wood used in the production of each article manufactured, together with the approximate amount used annually; the cost f. o. b. factory of lumber bought; the source of raw material; the grades of lumber which are bought, and the smallest size of each class of material which can profitably be purchased.

All information given by the manufacturers will be held confidential so far as the individual reports are concerned, the result as a whole being combined into a report which will be published and distributed among those interested.

## What Piggie Said.

Neallie when a little tot was visiting a farm-yard. His mother helped him up to look at a pen of small pigs, relates the Delineator. As he looked in, a little pig near him jumped up, putting his fore feet against the side of the pen, and gave a quick grunt. Neallie turned quickly and said: "Oh, mamma, tell him to say that again!"

## Oak, Granite and Iron!

Privations, sacrifice, incessant toll by day and intense study by night... often fashion great Americans out of rough hearts of oak encased in frames of granite mold and dominated by an iron will.